

## Farmers' Department.

**BOILING FOOD FOR HOGS.**—At a recent meeting of the Farmer's Club, Prof. Mapes made the following remarks in regard to boiling food for hogs: "The proof of the saving of food by boiling has been given here, and as it can be stated in a very few words we may as well have it. Mr. Mason was a watch-maker in Camden, N. J., and among other fancies he liked to keep hogs. He had his hog-pen just back of his shop, so that he could sit at his window and watch his hogs. Every spring he bought some pigs and fed them through the season. Just opposite of Mr. Mason was the store of Mr. Van Arsdale, and every pound of food that Mr. Mason gave to his pigs he bought at that store. At the end of six months he got his bill from Mr. Van Arsdale, and he always slaughtered his hogs at that time, so that he knew exactly how much his pork cost. For several years it figured up about thirteen cents per pound. At length some one advised him to boil his food. He accordingly got a large kettle and cooked all the food which he fed to his pigs. Then his pork cost him four and a quarter cents per pound. We also had the experience of Mr. Campbell, which was about the same as Mr. Mason's. Henry Elsworth made some extensive experiments in the same thing, and his statement is that thirty pounds of raw corn makes as much pork as thirteen pounds of boiled corn."

**WATERING HORSES.**—The quantity as well as quality of the water given a horse will greatly effect his condition. Perhaps no animal is more distressed by thirst than the horse, a fact not generally known, or if known, not fully appreciated. Horses should be watered regularly, when not at work, as well as when at work, provided in the latter case, that care is taken not to let him have it when overladen by work. Irregularity in the supply of water is often followed by a refusal to partake of solid food, and more frequently by colic and founder, in consequence of his drinking immoderately when an opportunity offers. For horses, when they are not at work, it is perfectly safe to keep a supply of pure water always within their reach, but as before remarked, there is some danger in this plan when they are worked or driven, and are likely to become overladen. There is a very certain way of determining when a horse has been neglected. If the manner on entering the stable, and lifting the water bucket, finds the animal placing himself in an attitude of expectation, and eagerly gazing upon the vessel, it is plain evidence that his usual supply of water has been withheld. Whenever it is possible let the horse have water from a running stream.—*State Journal.*

**BUTTER MAKING.**—The editor of the *New England Farmer*, describes as follows the butter-making of Mr. John Day, of North Andover, Mass., a successful farmer:

In a recent interview with him the conversation turned upon the subject of butter-making, when he remarked that he did not quite agree with the writer of the article, "Butter-Making no Mystery," in the statement that the cream should always be of uniform temperature, viz: about 63°. He said he had at one time forty-six quarts of cream which he divided into two equal parts. One part was churned at 62° in fifteen minutes, and the product was between 21 and 22 pounds. The other part had been standing in a tub of ice-water over night, and was as cold as ice-water could make it, and was kept so while being churned, by ice on the top of the churn. It came in two hours and the product was 28 pounds! It came in a hard condition, the butter milk flowing freely from it, and it brought eight cents per pound more than the first lot, which came rather soft and the butter milk mingling with it.

The churn used was a square one, with a crank, and only two paddles or floats. He uses one ounce of salt for a pound of butter, if the butter comes soft, because some of it dissolves and runs out in working the butter; but if it comes hard, three-fourths of an ounce is sufficient. The rule of one temperature at all seasons he thinks does not work well. In the winter he has a stove in the milk room and keeps the temperature at 65° or 66°, and does the churning there, and under these circumstances has excellent results. In the summer, in order to receive similar results, he brings the cream down as low as ice will make it, by putting ice in the churn over night, and keeping it about it while churning.

We understood Mr. Day to say that his experience has grown out of eleven years of practice and experiment, not merely in assisting others, but in making the butter himself, setting and skimming the milk, churning, salting, preparing for market, and washing the utensils! With such an experience as this, Mr. Day ought to know all about the matter, as he is a man who looks into the causes of things upon which he is laboring, with the keenest perceptions.

**JUNE IS THE TIME TO PRUNE FRUIT TREES.**—I am aware that what disadvantage I place myself when I undertake to controvert such authority, namely, Mr. Barry, of Rochester, and Mr. Harris, Editor of the *Genesee Farmer*, and would not put the case so strongly in opposition to common practice, had I not in every instance, where I have induced any one to try pruning in June, succeeded in gaining their acknowledgment that June is the time to prune fruit trees.

Nor would I venture to advocate such practice upon my own experience, for I am not able to give the best reasons for it. Such as cannot be gained by or controverted.

It is a question of vital importance to the health and durability of our trees, and should this much find liberty in

your paper, I will undertake, in the next, to give my reasons for pruning in June, July, and August, and suggestions as to why and how we should prune.—E. D. WILSON in *Genesee Farmer*.

**REMARKS.**—We are glad to find some one occasionally, bold enough to denounce the ruthless practice of pruning trees when the sap is in an active condition. Prune when the tree is in a comparatively quiet condition—say from June 15 to the end of the month or for a month after the leaves fall. There are physiological reasons for this which we have often referred to in these columns.—*New England Farmer.*

## MR. WOODBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

On the 7th of April, 1864, Hon. Frederic E. Woodbridge of Vermont, delivered a speech in Congress, which the *Trenton Monitor* says is "truthful and telling, dealing many severe blows," against the monopoly known as the "Camden and Amboy Railroad Company." A portion of this speech we publish, which our readers will find interesting:

Sir, I do not like to descend to the argument *ad hominem*. Such arguments are addressed to the passions rather than the reason, and I will only say that in my judgment this Camden and Amboy Railroad Company is as good as any other monopoly of the same magnitude and power which has received the sanction and protection of State legislation and State courts, for so many years.

Why is it, sir, that we hear everywhere on all the corners of the streets, north and east and west and south, that this Camden and Amboy Railroad is an unmitigated nuisance? Why is it that we hear that in general railroad arrangements this company will never allow the *pro rata* divisions, but holds some itself aloof, separate and apart from the arrangements of the companies that connect with it at either end? Why is it, sir, that when you leave your home in Indiana for Washington you find your fare nearly double after reaching New York? Why is it that on the baggage which you brought free of extra charge from Indiana to New York you are compelled, when you come to the Jersey City ferry, to comply with the exorbitant demands of some baggage man, and pay extra charges? And why is it that you are told that you must haul your own trunk to the very door of the baggage car or else it will not be taken? I have seen a member of this House, after having paid for having his baggage brought to the ferry, and paid three dollars extra charge for it to Washington, told that he must drag his own trunk to the door of the baggage car or they would not be received. Why is it that when you enter the cars on the New Jersey road they are crowded? Why is it in the summer they are badly ventilated, and in the winter scarcely warm? Why is it when you enter a civil protest, you are at once met with the indignant frown of some conductor, or with an insolent reply from this hiring of aldermanic proportions? Why is it that wherever you go the people cannot tolerate this monopoly? Sir, I will tell you why it is. The monopoly has waxed fat. It has grown rich. It has risen above the people whom it was created to serve. It pours its money into the lap of New Jersey. New Jersey proclaims that this railroad is her king and shall rule forever. And yet for all these reasons, I would not apply the power of Congress to this matter did I not believe that the commercial interests of the different States require it. Did I believe that, in spite of this monopoly which is arrogant, aristocratic, and anti-republican, the business of the country could be carried on by means of a free and unrestricted intercourse, I would vote against this bill.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois: Will my friend from Vermont tell the House what State it is that now has a bill before the Legislature fining a man \$500 or imprisoning him six months for enlisting a colored man to aid in putting down this rebellion? Mr. Woodbridge.—I have understood, Mr. Speaker, that it is the State of New Jersey; and I understand that New Jersey has done another thing. I understand that since this bill was brought before Congress, which, by the statement of its Governor, is going to trample on its sovereign rights—those rights which are devoted and consecrated to freedom, which are now all used for the benefit of the freedom of this Government, and to carry out the noble and generous impulse of the men of the North, as indicated by the remarks of the gentleman from New Jersey—the Legislature of the State has introduced a bill to repeal and take away the charter of the Delaware and Raritan Railroad Company.

Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania: Will the gentleman from Vermont allow me to correct him as to a statement of fact? He says the Legislature of New Jersey has introduced a bill to repeal the charter of the Delaware and Raritan Railroad Company. It was only a member of the Legislature that introduced the bill.

Mr. Woodbridge: Mr. Speaker, a man may generally be known by the company he keeps. It is true that the repealing bill was introduced by a member of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, and I have no doubt, from what I hear, that the legislature represents the interest of the Camden and Amboy railroad. Why is it, sir, that one man, independent enough in the Senate of New Jersey to break away from the trammels of this monopoly, is denounced by that dictatorial, domineering power? Why is it that we are told, in his speech, that he tends us to believe that this monopoly interferes with the primary elections in the State of New Jersey; that it designates who shall be legislators; that it approves or taboos the bills brought before the Legislature; that it nominates candidates to Congress, and elects them too? Why

do we hear this? It is, sir, because of this copartnership between the State of New Jersey and this Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The railroad company makes New Jersey rich, and New Jersey says, "I will protect you to my last breath, even to the sending of a respectable protest to Congress to intimidate them from trampling upon your rights and upon our sovereign soil."

Mr. Rogers: I ask the gentleman to permit me to interrupt him.

Mr. Woodbridge: Certainly.

Mr. Rogers: Does the gentleman from Vermont undertake to say that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company elect members of Congress from New Jersey?

Mr. Woodbridge: I think that that is the belief.

Mr. Rogers: I only want to say that there is not a word of truth in that declaration. If he is a gentleman he ought not to get up here and make a remark of that character. That assertion is false. The company has nothing to do with the election of members of Congress from New Jersey.

Mr. Woodbridge: I have respect for the gentleman from New Jersey. He comes here on the broad seal of that State, which he says is so sacred that we ought to respect it. He has come here, I have no doubt, to act as an honorable gentleman. I have no doubt he does so act. He is quite a young man yet, and I take his statement as true to the best of my information and belief. I have information which I consider equally good as that of the gentleman from New Jersey. It comes from a gentleman who states the facts to me that I have stated to the House: that the conventions which nominate members of Congress in New Jersey, are attended by the representatives of the Camden and Amboy Company, and that they put their foot upon this man or raise up that man as he may best subserve the purpose of the monopoly. That I believe to be true.

Now, sir, I will not detain the House. I know that they do not wish to hear any more on the subject. I have discussed the legal point. I am satisfied in my own mind of the power of passing the pending bill. I am satisfied of its expediency on my integrity as a member of the House; and believing, as I do, that Congress has the power, and that the interests of the Government require its passage for free commercial intercourse between the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, I shall give it my support.

**BANISH THE LUXURIES.**—The tendency to serious financial embarrassment is growing stronger every day, and will continue to do so as long as our importations are as large as at present. Bringing down the price of gold for a day or two by the Government's throwing gold upon the market does not touch the root of the evil at all. Nearly \$3,000,000 in specie left New York last week, \$160,000 of which was to pay for foreign liquors, \$38,000 for perfumery, \$51,000 for watches and jewelry, and so on through the chapter. Why will not sensible citizens form a resolution to eat, drink and wear articles of American growth and manufacture so long as the war shall last? The effect financially will be most salutary, and the parties to such an arrangement will have quicker consciences, better health and longer lives as rewards for such patriotic conduct.—*Republican.*

**POLITENESS AND TRUTH.**—Many persons plead a love of truth as an apology for manners, as if truth was never gentle and kind, but always harsh, morose, and forbidding. Surly, good manners and a good conscience are no more inconsistent with each other than beauty and innocence, which are strikingly akin, and always look the better for companionship. Roughness and honesty are indeed sometimes found together in the same person, but he is a poor judge of human nature who takes ill manners to be a guaranty of probity of character, or suspect a stranger to be a rascal, because he has the manners of a gentleman that is language is unmeaning and false. But this is easily answered. A lie is not locked up in a phrase, but must exist, if at all, in the mind of the speaker. In the ordinary compliments of civilized life, there is no intention to deceive and consequently no falsehood. Polite language is pleasant to the ear and soothing to the heart, while rough words are just the reverse; and if not the product of ill temper, are very apt to produce it. The plainest of truths, let it be remembered, can be conveyed in civil speech, while most malignant of lies may find utterance, and often do, in the language of the fish-market.

**FUNERAL OF T. STARR KING.**—The ceremonies at the funeral of Thomas Starr King in San Francisco are described as uncommonly impressive and affecting.

No clergyman occupied the pulpit. His gown was thrown over the vacant desk as a symbol of his departure and the destitution of his congregation. A voluntary was played, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want," and then followed a pause, in which the congregation knelt in silent prayer. A responsive chant from page 161 of the prayer book used in the church was the next part of the service, then an anthem was sung, and again there was a pause of silent prayer. Then a hymn was sung, succeeded by a like pause of devotion; a chant followed and two hymns, after each of which was an interval of silent prayer and then the service closed with a solemn air on the organ.

—Why should a man go to a drug-gist when he wants artificial eyes? Because all druggists deal in eyes to glass (insignificant).

—Punch says women first resorted to tight lacing to prove to men how well they could bear squeezing.

## MCGOWAN BROTHERS.

4 Doors North of the American House,

ST. ALBANS, VT.

Keeps constantly on hand

## PUMPS,

## LEAD PIPE,

## ZINC,

## TIN AND COPPER WARES, &amp;c.

## BEST

## KEROSENE OIL.

## OF THE

## FIRST CLASS STOVES

WE HAVE THE

## Home Comfort,

## Troy Capital,

## Rip Rap,

## King and Prince,

## Morning Glory,

## &amp;c., &amp;c. &amp;c.

OLD PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, BRASS, COPPER, and TIN WARE, Repaired at short notice, and prices made satisfactory.

To those having **COAL** or **WOOD** **FURNACES**, we would say that we have engaged the services of one of the most experienced workmen in this State.

Furnaces set, Pipes put up and Old Furnaces cleaned and made to operate as well as new.

Iron, Lead, or Zinc Pipes, laid and warranted.

CASH paid for 5,000 Dated Skins—Pates on, well salted, free from cuts, and dry.

March 17, 1864. MCGOWAN BROTHERS. 1-ly

## New Goods!

## CAMPAIGN OPENED

At No. 2 Darrow Block!

The subscriber has received, and is receiving almost daily, large additions to his stock of

## Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

making his assortment the largest and most complete of any in Vermont, and will be sold for cash at a very small advance from cost.

## BLACK BROCK COATS,

## Fancy Cassimere Frocks and Sacks

Of the latest style and finish.

## Black Doe Pants,

Fancy light colored and dark

## CASSIMERE PANTS,

And VESTS to match.

## SPRING OVER SACKS,

## RUBBER COATS,

Linen and Fancy Beeson SHIRTS; Flannel SHIRTS; a great variety; GLOVES; COLLARS; TIES; SCARFS; STOCKS; SUSPENDERS; HATS; CAPS; UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

REMEMBER THE PLACE. No. 2 Darrow Block, St. Albans, Vermont.

March 17, 1864. WM. N. SMITH. 1-ly

## TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE DESIRING

## PERFECT "FITS."

The subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage with which he has been favored for the last fifteen years, and invites a continuance of the same. He still keeps his shop over James Sax's store, and gives special attention to

## CUSTOM WORK.

His Garments are made in the most

## SUBSTANTIAL AND FASHIONABLE MANNER.

And being an experienced Cutter and Workman, he is able to guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

MICHAEL DRISCOLL. 1-ly

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**—The following Real Estate is offered for sale on favorable terms, viz: About 200 acres of Land known as the Patrick McGowan farm, situated a part in Fairfield and a part in Enosburgh, Vt. It is nearly all interval land, and has heretofore been used for dairy purposes, and the former owner made money at that business on the farm. It is well timbered and watered, and the Buildings are in moderate repair.

Also about 14 acres of Land in St. Albans village, lately owned by B. H. Spaulley, Esq., and now belonging to the estate of Wm. W. White, Esq., situated in the south-east part of the village, within five minutes walk of the Depot. Enquire for particulars of

E. A. SOWLES, St. Albans. 1-ly

## NEW GOODS

—AT—

## MARVIN'S!

We have just received from market a fresh supply of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

## FANCY DRESS GOODS

De Laines, Chalmers, Poplins, De Laines, Wool De Laines, Mourning Dress Goods, both figured and plain Alpaca, Gingham, Lawns, Chambray, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Stripes, Denims, Ticks, &c., &c., &c.

## SHAWLS,

## WHITE GOODS,

Black and Bonnet Silks, Bangle Trimmings, Trimming Buttons, Yankee Notions, Gloves and Hosiery, Bonnets, Millinery Goods, Cloakings, Cloths, Coat, Vest, and Pant Trimmings, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

ALSO, have received a full supply of

## CHOICE GROCERIES,

Such as Brown, Coffee, Crushed and Granulated Sugar; Tea, Coffee, Tobacco—fine cut, and smoking; Rice, Spices, and other Groceries, all of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.

To those having **COAL** or **WOOD** **FURNACES**, we would say that we have engaged the services of one of the most experienced workmen in this State.

Furnaces set, Pipes put up and Old Furnaces cleaned and made to operate as well as new.

Iron, Lead, or Zinc Pipes, laid and warranted.

## New Goods!

## CAMPAIGN OPENED

At No. 2 Darrow Block!

The subscriber has received, and is receiving almost daily, large additions to his stock of

## Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

making his assortment the largest and most complete of any in Vermont, and will be sold for cash at a very small advance from cost.

## BLACK BROCK COATS,

## Fancy Cassimere Frocks and Sacks

Of the latest style and finish.

## Black Doe Pants,

Fancy light colored and dark

## CASSIMERE PANTS,

And VESTS to match.

## SPRING OVER SACKS,

## RUBBER COATS,

Linen and Fancy Beeson SHIRTS; Flannel SHIRTS; a great variety; GLOVES; COLLARS; TIES; SCARFS; STOCKS; SUSPENDERS; HATS; CAPS; UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

REMEMBER THE PLACE. No. 2 Darrow Block, St. Albans, Vermont.

March 17, 1864. WM. N. SMITH. 1-ly

## TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE DESIRING

## PERFECT "FITS."

The subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage with which he has been favored for the last fifteen years, and invites a continuance of the same. He still keeps his shop over James Sax's store, and gives special attention to

## CUSTOM WORK.

His Garments are made in the most

## SUBSTANTIAL AND FASHIONABLE MANNER.

And being an experienced Cutter and Workman, he is able to guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

MICHAEL DRISCOLL. 1-ly

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**—The following Real Estate is offered for sale on favorable terms, viz: About 200 acres of Land known as the Patrick McGowan farm, situated a part in Fairfield and a part in Enosburgh, Vt. It is nearly all interval land, and has heretofore been used for dairy purposes, and the former owner made money at that business on the farm. It is well timbered and watered, and the Buildings are in moderate repair.

Also about 14 acres of Land in St. Albans village, lately owned by B. H. Spaulley, Esq., and now belonging to the estate of Wm. W. White, Esq., situated in the south-east part of the village, within five minutes walk of the Depot. Enquire for particulars of

E. A. SOWLES, St. Albans. 1-ly

## THE TRANSCRIPT OFFICE is located

over the Store of Messrs. BAILEY, KINGMAN & CO., where

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS,

Is executed with promptness, in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

I have added to my former facilities NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FONTS OF TYPE, and am prepared to print

PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, PROGRAMMES, BILL-HEADS, RIBBONS, ADDRESS CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, LABELS, and most work of all kinds.

Address, HENRY A. CUTLER, TRANSCRIPT OFFICE, ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

## CROSBY &amp; NICHOLS

Respectfully announce that

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,

which has for the last ten years been so ably conducted by Dr. Peabody, passes now into the editorial charge of

JOSEPH JAMES RUSSELL, Lowell, and CHARLES J. FARRAR, New York.

gentlemen who, for sound and elegant scholarship, have achieved an enviable reputation, both in this country and in Europe; and whose taste, education, and experience eminently qualify them for the position they have assumed.

Of the former, it may be said that his essays in the periodical which, under his editorship, reached the summit of its fame, surpassed in vigor and force those of any contributor.

Of the latter, it may be said that he has "added new honor to the name he bears by the extent and variety of his knowledge, and by the force and elegance which he has exhibited, both as a writer and a speaker."

And of both, that their thorough loyalty to the liberal institutions of our country, and their sympathy with the progress of the times, renders them peculiarly fitted to conduct this Review, which has by competent authority been pronounced

"The Leading Literary Organ of this Country," and of which it has been said that

"It has not its Equal in America, nor its Superior in any other country."

The North American Review will maintain in the hands of its new editors its established reputation for independent criticism, and for well considered opinions in politics and literature.

In discussing political and social questions the spirit of the Review will be thoroughly national and loyal. It will defend and illustrate the distinctive principles on which the institutions of America are founded.

In literature, it will avail itself of the best material of thought and scholarship which the country can supply.

In its criticism it will have no end to serve but those of sound learning and good morals. Bound by strong associations to the past, in sympathy with the present, hopeful for the future, this Review will do its part in the intellectual movement of the times.

The North American Review is published quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in numbers of about three hundred pages each, containing matter equal to an ordinary octavo volume.

Terms—Five dollars a year, or one dollar and twenty-five cents per number.

A new volume of the Review will commence with the January number, and the publishers trust that the increased expenditure consequent upon the changes proposed in the future conduct of the work will be met by a generous increase in the patronage of the public.

CROSBY & NICHOLS, Publishers, 117 Washington St., Boston.

All of the articles above enumerated are offered for sale at the lowest cash prices.

## CHOICE GROCERIES,

Such as Brown, Coffee, Crushed and Granulated Sugar; Tea, Coffee, Tobacco—fine cut, and smoking; Rice, Spices, and other Groceries, all of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.

To those having **COAL** or **WOOD** **FURNACES**, we would say that we have engaged the services of one of the most experienced workmen in this State.

Furnaces set, Pipes put up and Old Furnaces cleaned and made to operate as well as new.

Iron, Lead, or Zinc Pipes, laid and warranted.

## New Goods!

## CAMPAIGN OPENED

At No. 2 Darrow Block!

## Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

making his assortment the largest and most complete of any in Vermont, and will be sold for cash at a very small advance from cost.

## BLACK BROCK COATS,

## Fancy Cassimere Frocks and Sacks